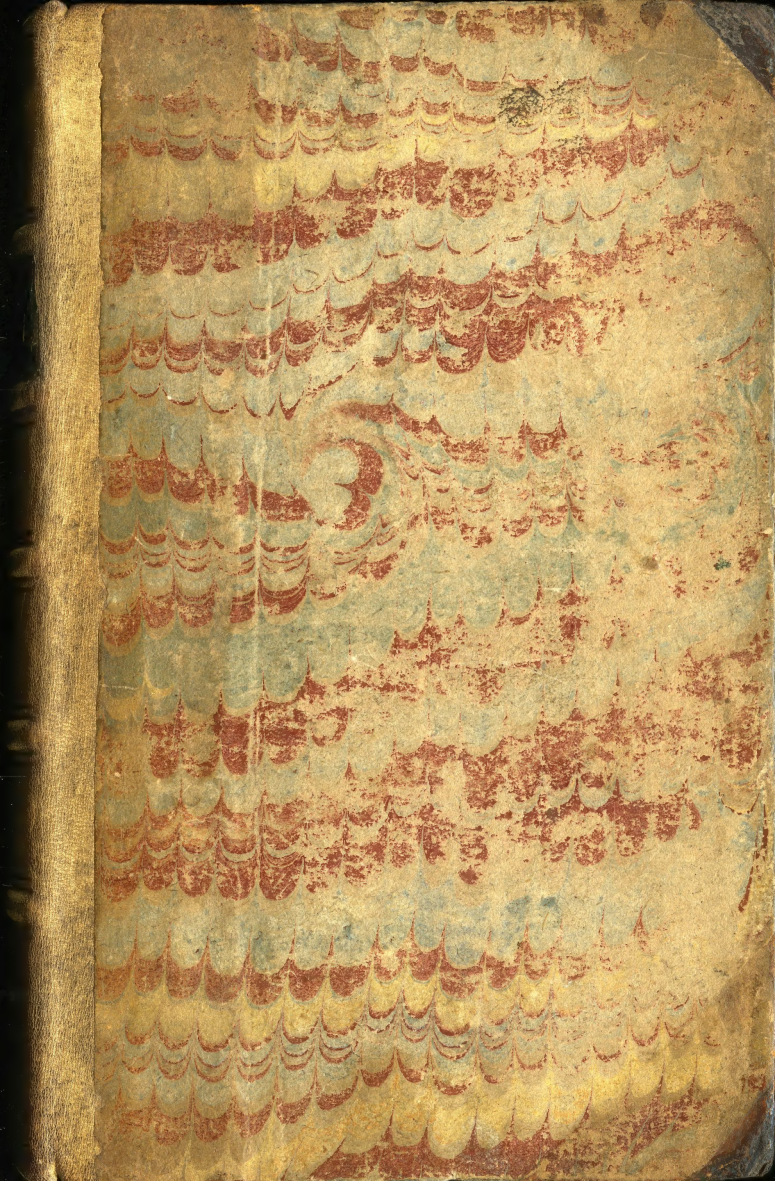


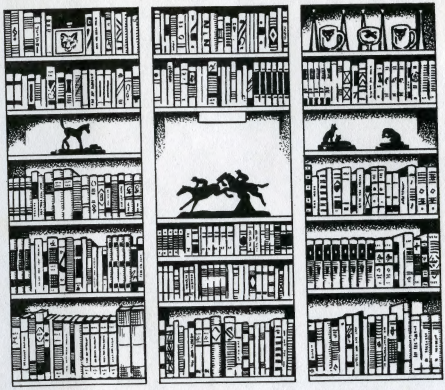
E71.

Frowen addud
E75

CSS 1ST EDITION

Jennings

12°12



Ex Libris

JOHN AND MARTHA DANIELS

Maniere de Dompter les
chevaux ad'instruire les cavaliers
par le comte de Pembroke

A

METHOD

Nath.l OF *Caspary*

BREAKING HORSES,

AND TEACHING

SOLDIERS TO RIDE,

Designed for the Use of the

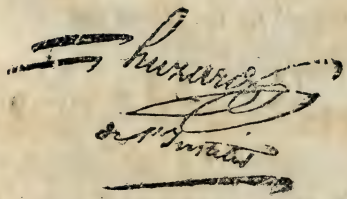
ARMY,

BY

HENRY EARL OF PEMBROKE.

------Equitem docuere sub armis
Insultare solo, et gressus glomerare superbos. VIRG.
Vis consilî expers mole suâ ruit. HOR.

LONDON:
Printed by J. HUGHS, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
MDCC.LXI.



TO THE

KING.

SIR,

WHEN the first regiment of light dragoons was raised, under the command of my friend general GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELIOTT, we had fre-

quent occaſions to lament together the wretched ſyſtem of HORSEMANSHIP, that at preſent prevails in the ARMY: A ſyſtem, diſgraceful in itſelf, and productive in its conſequences of the moſt fatal evils: For troops in their own nature moſt excellent and brave, have been frequently rendered inferior to leſs powerful ones, both in men and horſes, for want of proper

inſtructions

inſtructions and intelligence in this Art. Theſe ſerious conſiderations (for indeed they are very much ſo,) induced me to write down and make public the following Leſſons, calculated for the uſe of the Cavalry: They are ſuch as I have always practiſed myſelf; and taught both in the above-mentioned regiment and elſewhere, with conſtant ſucceſs. Incited by theſe reaſons,

reaſons, I thus preſume to lay them at Your MAJESTY's feet; and am the more encouraged to it from the honour Your MAJESTY has often done me in talking to me upon HORSEMANSHIP; as alſo from this confidence, that if what I here recommend, be deemed in any wiſe likely to be uſeful, (as I flatter myſelf, it may, if candidly examined, and judiciouſly practiſed,)

practiſed,) it will not fail of receiving Your MAJESTY's Royal Approbation and Support. I am,

SIR,

YOUR MAJESTY's

MOST DUTIFUL SUBJECT

AND DEVOTED SERVANT,

WHITEHALL,
Feb. 15, 1761.

PEMBROKE.

THE CONTENTS OF THE Following TREATISE.

CHAP. I.

The method of preparing horſes to be mounted, with the circumſtances relative to it. - - - - - - - - page 1

CHAP. II.

The method of placing the men and rendering them firm on horſeback, with ſome occaſional inſtructions for them and the horſes. - - - - - - - page 6

CHAP.

CHAP III.

The method of ſuppling horſes with men upon them, by the EPAULE en dedans, *&c. with and without a* longe, *on circles and on ſtrait lines.* - - - 35

CHAP. IV.

Of the head to the wall, and of the croup to the wall. - - - - - - - 51

CHAP. V.

The method of teaching horſes to ſtand fire, noiſes, alarms, ſights, &c.---of preventing their lying down in water----of ſtanding quiet to be ſhot of from---of going over rough and bad ground---of leaping hedges, gates, ditches, &c. ſtanding and flying---of diſregarding dead horſes---of ſwimming, &c. - - 60

CHAP. VI.

The method of reining back—and of moving forwards immediately after—of piafing—of pillars, &c. - - - - - - - 70

CHAP. VII.

The method of curing reſtiveneſſes, vices, defences, ſtarting, &c. - - - 75

CHAP. VIII.

Several remarks and hints on ſhoeing, feeding, management of horſes, &c. &c. 86

A METHOD

A METHOD OF BREAKING HORSES, AND Teaching SOLDIERS to Ride, &c.

CHAP. I.

The method of preparing horses to be mounted, with the circumstances relative to it.

THOUGH all horses for the service are bought at an age, when they have already for the generality been backed, I would have them begun and prepared for the rider with the same care,

gentleneſs and caution, as if they had never been handled or backed, in order to prevent accidents, which might elſe ariſe from ſkittiſhneſs or other cauſes: and as it is proper, that they ſhould be taught the figure of the ground they are to go upon, when they are at firſt mounted, (which probably may be by no very able horſemen, or perhaps by quite raw recruits,) they ſhould be previouſly trotted in a *longe* on circles, without any one upon them.

The manner of doing this is as follows: Put an eaſy *caveſſon* upon the horſe's noſe, and make him go forwards round you, ſtanding quiet and holding the *longe*; and let another man, if you find it neceſſary, follow him with a whip: All this muſt be done very gently, and

but a little at a time; for more horſes are ſpoilt by over-much work, than by any other treatment whatever; and that by very contrary effects, for ſometimes it drives them into vice, madneſs and deſpair, and often it ſtupifies them and totally diſpirits them.

The firſt obedience required in an horſe is going forwards: 'Till he performs this duty freely, never even think of making him rein back, which would inevitably render him reſtive: As ſoon as he goes forwards readily, ſtop and careſs him. You muſt remember in this, and likewiſe in every other exerciſe, to uſe him to go equally well, the right and left; and when he obeys, careſs him and diſmiſs him immediately. If an horſe, that is very young, takes fright and ſtands

ſtill, lead on another horſe before him, which probably will induce him inſtantly to follow. Put a ſnaffle in his mouth; and when he goes freely, ſaddle him, girting him at firſt very looſe. Let the cord, which you hold, be long and looſe; but not ſo much ſo, as to endanger the horſe's entangling his legs in it. It muſt be obſerved, that ſmall circles, in the beginning, would conſtrain the horſe too much, and put him upon defending himſelf. No bend muſt be required at firſt: never ſuffer him to gallop falſe; but whenever he attempt it, ſtop him without delay, and then ſet him off afreſh. If he gallops of his own accord, and true, permit him to continue it; but if he does it not voluntarily, do not demand it of him at firſt. Should he fly and jump, ſhake the cord gently upon his

his nose without jerking it, and he will fall into his trot again. If he stands still, plunges or rears, let the man, who holds the whip, make a noise with it; but never touch him, till it be absolutely necessary to make him go on. When you change hands, stop and caress him, and entice him by fair means to come up to you: For by presenting yourself, as some do, on a sudden before horses, and frightening them to the other side, you run a great risk of giving them a shyness. If he keeps his head too low, shake the *cavesson* to make him raise it: And in whatever the horse does, whether he walks, trots, or gallops, let it be a constant rule, that the motion be determined and really such as is intended, without the least shuffling, pacing, or any other irregular gait.

CHAP. II.

The method of placing the men and rendering them firm on horſeback, with ſome occaſional inſtructions for them and the horſes.

'TIS neceſſary that the greateſt attention, and the ſame gentleneſs, that is uſed in teaching the horſes, be obſerved likewiſe in teaching the men, eſpecially at the beginning. Every method and art muſt be practiſed to create and preſerve, both in man and horſe, all poſſible feeling and ſenſibility, contrary to the uſage of moſt riding maſters, who ſeem induſtriouſly to labour at aboliſhing theſe principles both in one and the other. The manner of placing

placing a man on horſeback at firſt, is certainly of the utmoſt conſequence, becauſe ſo many things depend upon it.

The abſurdity of the common method of putting a man, (who perhaps has never before been upon a horſe; or if he has, in all probability, 'tis ſo much the worſe,) on a rough trotting horſe, to which he is obliged (ſuppoſing the horſe is inſenſible enough to ſuffer it; and if he be not, the man muſt break, his neck,) to ſtick with all his might of arms and legs, is too obvious to need mentioning. This rough work, all at once, is plainly as pernicious at firſt, as it is excellent afterwards in proper time. No man is well on horſeback, nor can in any wiſe be firm, unleſs he be maſter of the ballance of his body, quite uncon-

ſtrained, with a full poſſeſſion of himſelf, and at his eaſe; none of which requiſites can he enjoy, if his attention be taken up otherwiſe; as it muſt wholely be in a raw, unſuppled, and unprepared lad, who is put at once upon a rough horſe: In ſuch a diſtreſsful ſtate he is forced to keep himſelf on at any rate, by holding to the bridle, (at the expence of the ſenſibility both of his own hand, and the horſe's mouth,) and by clinging with his legs, in danger of his life, and to the certain depravation of a right feeling in the horſe;---a thing as needful to be kept inviolable, for the forming properly both of man and horſe, as their very exiſtence; not to mention the horrid appearance of ſuch a figure, rendered totally incapable of uſe and action.

The

The firſt time a man is put on horſe-back, it ought to be upon a very gentle horſe. He never ſhould be made to trot, till he is quite eaſy in the walk; nor gallop, till he is able to trot properly: when he is gradually arrived at ſuch a degree of firmneſs in his ſeat, the more he trots, (which no man whatever ſhould ever leave off,) and the more he rides rough horſes, the better. This is not only the beſt method, (nay, the only right one,) but alſo the eaſieſt and the ſhorteſt: by it, a man is ſoon made ſufficiently an horſeman for a ſoldier; but by the other deteſtable methods, that are commonly uſed, a man, inſtead of improving, contracts all kinds of bad habits, and rides worſe and worſe every day. In proceeding according to the manner I have propoſed, a man becomes

firm

firm and eaſy upon the horſe, and, as it were, of a piece with him; both his own and the horſe's ſenſibility is preſerved, and each in a ſituation fit to receive and practiſe all leſſons effectually: for if the man and horſe do not both work without difficulty and conſtraint, the more they are exerciſed, the worſe horſemen and horſes they grow; every thing they do, is void of all good, of all grace, and of all uſe.

Various are the methods, that are uſed, of placing people on horſeback; there are but few, who conſult reaſon in it; and every fool follows, and unhappily teaches his own ſilly ſyſtem. Some inſiſt, that no preſſure at all, in a manner, ſhould be upon the backſide; others recommend the ſeat almoſt upon

on the back-bone: out of theſe two contrary, and both equally ridiculous methods, an excellent one may be found by taking the medium. Before you let the man mount, teach him to know, and always to examine, if the curb be well placed, (I mean, when the horſe has a bit in his mouth, which at firſt he ſhould not; but only a ſnaffle, till the rider is firm in his ſeat, and the horſe alſo ſomewhat taught;) and likewiſe if the noſe-band be properly tight; the throat-band looſiſh, and the mouth-piece neither too high, nor too low in the horſe's mouth, but rightly put ſo as not to wrinkle the ſkin, nor to hang lax; the girts drawn moderately, but not too ſtrait; and the crupper, and the breaſt-plate the ſame. When theſe things have been well looked to, let the man approach

proach the horſe gently near the ſhoulder; then taking the reins and an handfull of the mane in his left hand, let him put his foot ſoftly into the left ſtirrup, by pulling it towards him, leſt he touch the horſe with his toe, (which might frighten him); then let him ſtand up a moment on it with his body ſtrait, but not ſtiff; and after that, paſſing his right leg clear over the ſaddle without rubbing againſt any thing, let him ſeat himſelf calmly down. He muſt be cautious not to take the reins too ſhort, for fear of making the horſe rear, fall back, or throw up his head; but let him hold them of an equal and proper length, neither tight nor ſlack, and with the little finger placed betwixt them. 'Tis fit, that horſes ſhould be accuſtomed to ſtand ſtill to be mounted, and not to ſtir

till

till the rider pleaſe; and here let me obſerve, that all ſoldiers ſhould be inſtructed to mount and diſmount equally of both ſides, which may be of very great uſe in times of hurry and confuſion. Thus then place the man in his ſaddle, with his body rather back, and his head held up with eaſe, and free from ſtiffneſs; ſeated neither forwards, nor very backwards, with the breaſt puſhed out a little, and the waiſtband of the breeches alſo a little forwards; the thighs and legs turned in without conſtraint, and the feet ſtrait, neither turned in nor out: By this poſition, the natural weight of the thighs has a proper and ſufficient preſſure of itſelf, and the legs are ready to act, when called upon: and herein care muſt be taken, that they hang down eaſy and

natu-

naturally, and be ſo placed, as not to be touching, wriggling about, and tickling the horſe's ſides, but always near, when wanted, as well as the heels.

The body muſt be carefully kept eaſy and firm, and without any rocking, when in motion; which is a bad habit very readily contracted, eſpecially in galloping. It is neceſſary that the left elbow be gently leant againſt the body, a little forwards; for was it not to be ſo reſted, the hand could not be ſteady, but would conſequently be always checking, and of courſe have pernicious effects on the horſe's mouth: and the hand ought to be of equal height with the elbow; becauſe, if it were lower, it would conſtrain and confine the motion of the horſe's ſhoulders, which muſt be free.

free. I ſpeak here of the poſition of the hand in general; for as the mouths of horſes are different, the place of the hand alſo muſt occaſionally differ: a leaning, low, heavy fore-hand requires a high hand; and a noſe-poking ſtar-gazer, a low one. The right hand and arm muſt be placed in ſymmetry with the left; only let the right hand be a little forwarder or backwarder, higher or lower, as neceſſity may require, in order that it may be free: and here note, that by bending both arms a little at the elbow, you will prevent ſtiffneſs.

A ſoldier's right hand, no doubt, ſhould be kept unemployed; for as it carries the ſword, that is a ſufficient buſineſs for it: In learning therefore to ride, it is fit that the men ſhould have a whip

whip or ſwitch in it, and hold it upwards, that they may thereby know how to carry their ſwords properly, keeping it downwards only, when they mount or diſmount, that the horſe may not be frightened.

There remains one farther obſervation, that ought not to be omitted, about the hand, that it muſt be kept clear of the body; I mean, about two inches and half forwards from it, with the nails turned oppoſite to the belly, and the wriſt a little rounded with eaſe; a poſition not leſs graceful than ready for ſlackening, tightening, and moving the reins from one ſide to the other, as occaſions may demand.

A firm

A firm and well balanced poſition of the body on horſeback is of the utmoſt conſequence; as it affects the horſe in every motion, and is the beſt of helps: But on the contrary the want of it is the greateſt detriment to him, and an impediment in all his actions. When the men are well placed, the more rough trotting they have without ſtirrups, the better; but with a ſtrict care always, that their poſition be preſerved very exactly. As for thoſe unfeeling fellows, who continue ſticking by their hands, in ſpite of all the teacher's attention to prevent it, nothing remains to be done but to make them drop the reins quite on a ſafe-going horſe, and to keep their hands in the ſame poſition, as if they held them. In all caſes whatever, but

more eſpecially in this, great care muſt be taken to hinder their clinging with their legs: In ſhort, no ſticking by hands or legs is ever to be allowed of at any time. If the motion of the horſe be too rough, ſlacken it, 'till the rider grows by degrees more firm: and when he is quite firm and eaſy on his horſe in all kind of motions, ſtirrups may be given him; but he muſt never leave off trotting often and working without any.

You muſt obſerve, that the ſtirrups be neither ſhort nor long; but of ſuch extent that when the rider, being well placed, puts his feet into them, (about one third of the length of each foot from the point of it,) the points may be between two and three inches higher than the heels: For longer ſtirrups would make

it very difficult for the rider to get his leg over the baggage, forage, cloak, &c. which are faſtened on behind upon the ſaddle: and ſhorter would be bad in every reſpect, and anſwer no end at all. The length I mentioned above, is juſt the right one, and is to be taken in the following method: Make the rider place himſelf upon the ſaddle, ſtrait, even, upright and well, with his legs hanging down and the ſtirrups likewiſe: and when he is in this poſition, take up the ſtirrup, 'till the bottom of it comes juſt under the ankle-bone. The rider muſt not bear upon his ſtirrups, but only let the natural weight of his legs reſt on them: For if he bore upon them, he would be raiſed above and out of his ſaddle; which ſhould never be, except in charging ſword in

hand, with the body inclined forwards at the very inſtant of attacking. Spurs may be given, as ſoon as the rider is grown familiar with ſtirrups, or even long before, if his legs are well placed.

Delicacy in the uſe of the hands, as well as in the uſe of the legs, may be given by the teacher to a certain degree; but 'tis nature alone that can beſtow that great ſenſibility, without which neither one nor the other can be formed to any great perfection. An hand ſhould be firm, but delicate: an horſe's mouth ſhould never be ſurpriſed by any ſudden tranſition of it, either from ſlack to tight, or from tight from ſlack. Ever thing in horſemanſhip muſt be effected by degrees, but at the ſame time with ſpirit and reſolution.

That

That hand, which by giving and taking properly, gains its point with the leaſt force, is the beſt; and the horſe's mouth, under this ſame hand's directions, will alſo conſequently be the beſt, ſuppoſing equal advantages in both from nature. This principle of gentleneſs ſhould be obſerved upon all occaſions in every branch of horſemanſhip. Sometimes the right hand may be almoſt abſolutely neceſſary, upon certain troubleſome horſes, to aſſiſt the left; but the ſeldomer this is done, the better; eſpecially in a ſoldier, who has a ſword to carry, and to make uſe of.

The ſnaffle muſt on all occaſions whatever, be uppermoſt, that is to ſay, the reins of it muſt be above thoſe of the bridle, whether the ſnaffle or the bit

be uſed ſeparately, or whether they be both uſed together. When the rider knows enough, and the horſe is ſufficiently prepared and ſettled to begin any work towards ſuppling, one rein muſt be ſhortened according to the ſide worked, (as is explained in its proper place;) but it muſt never be ſo much ſo, as to make the whole ſtrength reſt on that rein alone; for, not to mention that the work would be falſe and bad, one ſide of the horſe's mouth would by that means be always dead; whereas on the contrary, it ſhould always be kept freſh by its own play, and by the help of the oppoſite rein's acting delicately in a ſomewhat ſmaller degree of tenſion; the joint effect of which produces in an horſe's mouth the proper, gentle, and eaſy degree of *appui* or bearing. Colts indeed,

indeed, as well as men, at firſt muſt be taught the effect of the reins taken ſeparately; firſt of one, and then of the other, for fear of confounding them in the beginning with mixed effects at once.

A coward and a madman make alike bad riders, and are both a like found out and bamboozled by the ſuperior ſenſe of the creature they are mounted upon, who is equally ſpoilt by both, though in two very different manners. The coward, by ſuffering the animal to have his own way, not only confirms him in his own bad habits, but in a manner creates new ones in him: and the madman, by falſe and violent motions and corrections, drives the horſe, through deſpair, into every bad habit, that rage can ſuggeſt.

It is very requiſite in horſemanſhip, that the hand and legs ſhould act in correſpondence together in every thing; the latter always ſubſervient and aſſiſtant to the former. Upon circles, in walking, trotting, or galloping, (I mean, where nothing more is intended,) the outward leg is the only one to be uſed, and that only for a moment at a time, in order to ſet off the horſe true, or put him right, if he be falſe; and as ſoon as that is done, it muſt be taken away again immediately: but if the horſe be lazy, both legs muſt be uſed, and preſſed to his ſides at the ſame time together. It may be proper here to remark, that by the term outward is underſtood the ſide, which is moſt remote from the center; and by inward is meant the ſide next to the center. In reining back, the rider ſhould be careful not to uſe his legs,

unleſs

unleſs the horſe backeth on his ſhoulders, in which caſe they muſt be both applied gently at the ſame time, and correſpond with the hand; but if the horſe offers to rear, they muſt be inſtantly removed away. The inward rein muſt be the tighter on circles, ſo that the horſe may bend and look inwards; and the outward one croſſed over a little towards it; and both held in the left hand, that the ſoldiers may not be accuſtomed to uſe their right, which, as has before been obſerved, muſt haveother very neceſſary employments.

Let the man and horſe begin on very ſlow motions, that they may have time to underſtand, reflect, and remember what is taught them: and in proportion as the effects of the reins are better com-

comprehended, and the manner of working becomes more familiar, the quickneſs of motion muſt be increaſed. Every rider muſt learn to feel, without the help of the eye, when an horſe is falſe, and remedy the fault accordingly: this is an intelligence, which nothing but practice and application can give in the beginning on ſlow motions; I ſay ſlow, becauſe an horſe may not only gallop falſe, but alſo trot and walk falſe. If an horſe gallops falſe, that is to ſay, if going to the right, he leads with the left leg; or if going to the left, he leads with the right; or in caſe he is diſunited, by which is meant, if he leads with the oppoſite leg behind to what he leads with before; ſtop him immediately, and put him off again properly: the method of effecting this, is by approaching your out-

outward leg and putting your hand outwards, ſtill keeping the inward rein the ſhorter, and the horſe's head inwards, if poſſible; and if he ſhould ſtill reſiſt, bend and pull his head outwards alſo, but replace it again, bent properly inwards, the moment he goes off true. An horſe is ſaid to be diſunited to the right, when going to the right, and conſequently leading with the right leg before, he leads with the left behind; and is ſaid to be diſunited to the left, when going to the left, and conſequently leading with the left leg before, he leads with the right behind. Let it be farther noted, that an horſe may at the ſame time be both falſe and diſunited; in correcting both which faults, the ſame method muſt be uſed. He is both falſe and diſunited to the right, when in going to the right he leads

leads with the left leg before, and the right behind; notwithſtanding that hinder leg be with propriety more forward under his belly, than the left, becauſe the horſe is working to the right: and he is falſe and diſunited to the left, when in going to the left, he leads with the right leg before, and the left behind; notwithſtanding, as above, that hinder leg be with propriety more forward under his belly than the right, becauſe the horſe is working to the left.

In teaching men a right ſeat on horſeback, above all things let the utmoſt attention be given to prevent ſtiffneſs, and ſticking by force in any manner upon any occaſion: for ſtiffneſs is an enemy to every right work; and ſticking ſerves only to throw a man (when

diſ-

diſplaced) a great diſtance from his horſe by the ſpring he muſt go off with: whereas by a proper equilibrating poſition of the body, and by the natural weight only of the thighs, he cannot but be in a manner immoveable.

As the men grow more firm and the horſes more ſupple, 'tis proper to make the circles leſs, but not too much ſo, for fear of throwing the horſes forwards upon their ſhoulders.

No bits ſhould be uſed, 'till the riders are firm, and the horſes bend well to right and left; and then too always with the greateſt care and gentleneſs: for that ſilly cuſtom of uſing ſtrong bits is by no means adviſeable, and indeed in all good ſchools they are laid aſide,

aſide, as they ſhould be likewiſe in military riding. They ſerve to harden as much the hand of the rider, as the mouth of the horſe; both which becoming every day more and more inſenſible together, nothing can be expected but a moſt unfeeling callouſneſs both in one and the other. Some horſes, when firſt the bit is put into their mouths, if great care be not taken, will put their heads very low. With ſuch horſes, raiſe your right hand with the *bridoon* in it, which you muſt ſaw gently from one ſide to the other, and play at the ſame time with the bit in the left hand, giving and taking, but not ſawing it.

On circles, the rider muſt lean his body inwards; and unleſs great attention be given to make him do it, he will be per-

perpetually losing his seat outwards; whereas 'tis scarce possible for him to to be displaced inwards.

Instructions both to man and horse in riding are of the greatest importance and consequence; as the success of actions in an high degree depend upon them. Squadrons are frequently broken and defeated through the ignorance of the riders or horses; but more commonly of both together. Many and various are the disasters, that arise from the horses not being properly prepared and suppled, nor the men taught firm seats, independent of their hands and the mouths of their horses. Were the men rightly instructed how to keep the mouths of their horses fresh and obedient, and thereby maintain a cadenced

pace, (be it ever ſo faſt, or ever ſo ſlow,) ranks wouldof courſe be always dreſſed, and unſhaken, and conſequently always powerful. The ſtouteſt and by nature the beſt of cavalry is often broken, and thereby rendered inferior far to much weaker and leſs reſpectable bodies than themſelves, for want of being properly informed in the above-mentioned, and ſuch-like particulars. This is a matter worthy of a ſerious inſpection, conſideration and amendment, the neglect of which has upon many occaſions been very fatal. 'Tis to be hoped, that ſome perſon of ſufficient abilities and knowledge will contrive to introduce many alterations, that appear very neceſſary in the cavalry. I ſee, for inſtance, no reaſon, why the men ſhould not wear *cuiraſſes*, when it is evident, that many lives would be

ſaved

ſaved by it, eſpecially in charging infantry; but then the *cuiraſſes* muſt not be like the common ones at preſent, which ſeldom fit, are heavy and unweildy beyond meaſure, weighing down and fatiguing the wearer exceſſively. Again, to what purpoſe is it, that the men are loaded with ſuch monſtrous heavy boots and firelock? when certainly a lighter, yet full as ſtrong, and much more ſerviceable boot might be contrived. And likewiſe a light carabine would ſuit them far better, if any fire-arm at all be thought neceſſary; which, I confeſs, appears not ſo to me, as our dragoons are to all intents and purpoſes cavalry; and ſhould therefore be provided with a good ſword, be well inſtructed in the management of it, and wholely depend upon it. I cannot but

ſay

ſay alſo, that an hat ſeems to me a ſilly and uſeleſs piece of dreſs in a ſoldier: it is perpetually falling off, and eſpecially in action; nor can it ever ſerve as a protection againſt blows, &c. and bad weather, which is a circumſtance of great conſequence: whereas a cap has no inconveniences at all attending it, may be made very ornamental and with a martial appearance, and in ſuch a manner, as to be a good fence againſt blows, rain, ſnow, and ſtormy winds, and alſo convenient to ſleep in.

CHAP III.

The method of ſuppling horſes with men upon them, by the EPAULE en dedans, *&c. with and without a* longe, *on circles and on ſtrait lines.*

WHEN an horſe is well prepared and ſettled in all his motions, ('till which attainment nothing more muſt be attempted,) and the rider firm, (which is alſo as abſolutely neceſſary,) it will be proper then to proceed on towards a farther ſuppling and teaching of both. In regiments, eſpecially thoſe that are young, there are but very few, if any tolerable horſemen, which makes the greateſt exactneſs and gentleneſs abſolutely neceſſary in the inſtructing of

each: and more particulary ſo in this caſe, as horſe and man are both ignorant, and both muſt be alike taught together; which is a difficulty, that does not exiſt in ſchools: for there a young rider is put upon a made, or at leaſt a quiet horſe; nor do any, but able riders, ever mount a raw one.

In ſetting out upon this new work, begin by bringing the horſe's head a little more inwards than before, pulling the inward rein gently to you by degrees. When this is done, try to gain a little on the ſhoulders, keeping the inward rein the ſhorter, as before, and the outward one croſſed over towards the inward one. The intention of theſe operations is this; the inward rein ſerves to bring in the head, and procures

procures the bend; whilſt the outward one, that is croſſed, tends to make that bend perpendicular and as it ſhould be, that is to ſay, to reduce the noſe and the forehead to be in a perpendicular line with each other: if the noſe be drawn in towards the breaſt beyond the perpendicular, it would be improper and have bad effects. And in general all other bends, beſides what I have above ſpecified, are falſe. The outward rein, being croſſed, ſerves alſo to prevent the outward ſhoulder from getting too forwards, and makes it approach the inward one, which facilitates the inward leg's croſſing over the outward one; which is the motion, that ſo admirably ſupples the ſhoulders. Care muſt be taken, that the inward leg go over the outward one, without

knocking againſt or touching it: and obſerve too, that this inward leg's croſſing over muſt be helped alſo by the inward rein, which you muſt croſs towards and over the outward rein, every time the outward leg comes to the ground, in order to lift and help the inward leg over it: at any other time, but juſt when the outward leg comes to the ground, it would be pernicious to croſs the inward rein, or to attempt to lift up the inward leg by it; nay, it would be demanding an abſolute impoſſibility, and lugging about the reins and horſe to no purpoſe; becauſe in that caſe, a very great part of the horſe's weight reſting then upon that leg, would render ſuch an attempt, not only fruitleſs, but alſo prejudicial to the ſenſibility of the mouth, and probably oblige him

him to defend himſelf: and moreover, it would put the horſe under a neceſſity of ſtraddling before, and alſo of leading with the wrong leg, without being productive of any ſuppling motion whatſoever: yet ſtill, for want of head, hand and feeling, many continue to do it, vainly imagining all the while that they are dreſſing horſes, whereas they are doing juſt the reverſe and ſpoiling them.

When the horſe is thus far familiarly accuſtomed to what you have required of him, then proceed to effect by degrees the ſame croſſing in his hinder legs. By bringing in the fore-legs more, you will of courſe engage the hinder ones in the ſame work: if they reſiſt, the rider muſt bring both reins more inwards; and, if

neceſſary, put back alſo, and approach his inward leg to the horſe; and if the horſe throws out his croup too far, the rider muſt bring both reins outwards, and if abſolutely neceſſary, (but not elſe,) he muſt alſo make uſe of his outward leg, in order to replace the horſe properly; obſerving, that the croup ſhould always be conſiderably behind the ſhoulders, which in all actions muſt go firſt; and the moment that the horſe obeys, the rider muſt put his hand and leg again into their uſual poſition.

Nothing is more ungraceful in itſelf, and detrimental to a man's ſeat, or more deſtructive of the ſenſibility of an horſe's ſides, than a continual wriggling unſettledneſs in an horſeman's legs, which prevents the horſe from ever going a moment

moment together true or determined. 'Tis impoſſible upon the whole for a man to be too firm, ſettled, and gentle. A ſoft motion may be always inforced, if neceſſary, with eaſe; but an harſh one is irrecoverable, and its bad conſequences very often almoſt irreparable.

An horſe ſhould never be turned, without firſt moving a ſtep forwards; and when it is doing, be attentive, that the rider does not lift up his elbow, and diſplace himſelf; a motion only of the hand from one ſide to the other being ſufficient for the purpoſe. It muſt alſo be a conſtant rule never to ſuffer an horſe to be ſtoped, mounted or diſmounted, but when he is well placed; and let it be remembered, that the ſlower the motions are, when a man or horſe

horſe is taught any thing, the better; for, as I have ſuggeſted before, both the one and the other have time to reflect on the leſſon, and comprehend it more perfectly; but then let me add here, that the motion, though ſlow, muſt not be dull or with any heſitation.

At firſt, the figures worked upon muſt be great, and afterwards made leſs by degrees according to the improvement the man and horſe make; and the cadenced pace alſo, which they work upon, muſt be accordingly augmented. The changes from one ſide to the other muſt be in a bold determined trot, ſtrait forwards.

In the beginning, 'tis expedient to make uſe of the *longe* on circles and alſo

alſo on ſtrait lines, to help both the rider and the horſe; but afterwards, when they are grown more intelligent, let them go alone. At the end of the leſſon, rein back; and then put the horſe, by a little at a time, forwards, by approaching both legs gently to his ſides, and playing with the hand: if he rears, puſh him out immediately into a full trot. Shaking the *caveſſon* on the horſe's noſe, and alſo putting one ſelf before him and rather near to him, will generally make him back, though he otherwiſe refuſe to do it: and moreover a ſlight uſe and approaching of the rider's legs, will ſometimes be neceſſary in backing, in order to prevent the horſe from doing it too much upon his ſhoulders; but the preſſure ought to be very ſmall, and the legs taken quite away the moment

ment he puts himſelf enough upon his haunches. If the horſe does not back upon a ſtrait line properly, the rider muſt not be permitted to have recourſe immediately to his leg, and ſo diſtort himſelf by it, (which is generally practiſed with the common ſort of riding maſters;) but firſt try, if croſſing over his hand and reins to which ever ſide may be neceſſary, will not be alone ſufficient; which moſt frequently it will: but if not, then employ the leg.

After an horſe is well prepared, and ſettled, and goes freely on in all his ſeveral paces, he ought to be in all his works kept, to a proper degree, upon his haunches, with his hinder legs well under him; whereby he will be always pleaſant to himſelf and his rider,

will

will be light in hand, and ready to execute whatever may be demanded of him, with facility, vigour and quickneſs.

The common method, that is uſed, of forcing an horſe ſideways, is the moſt glaring abſurdity, and utterly deſtructive to the animal in its conſequences: for inſtead of ſuppling him, it obliges him to ſtiffen and defend himſelf, often making a creature, that is naturally benevolent, a reſtive, frightened and vicious man-hater for ever. In general, 'tis a maxim as conſtantly to be remembered as it is true, that it is more difficult to correct faults and bad habits, than to foreſee and prevent them.

With horſes, who have very long and high fore-hands and who poke, a running

a running ſnaffle is of excellent uſe; with ſuch, as bore and keep their heads low, a common one is preferable; not but that any horſe's head may be kept up alſo with a running one, by the rider's keeping his hands very high and forwards: but which ever is uſed upon horſes, that carry their heads low and that bore, it muſt be ſawed about from one ſide to the other.

As for working a horſe in hand without a rider, I cannot but totally condemn and reject it: two people indeed in my life, and amongſt the ~~millions~~ many I have obſerved, but only two did I ever ſee, who have ſucceeded in it; the one, Sir *Sidney Medows*, to a ſurpriſing degree; and another gentleman abroad, Cavalier *Roſſermini* at *Piſa*,

Piſa. Every one elſe, that I have ever known attempt it, have convinced me of the badneſs and erroneouſneſs of it, when in their hands; and at the ſame time of their own conſummate ignorance.

This leſſon of the *epaule en dedans*, I would only have taught to ſuch people, as are likely to become uſeful in helping to teach men and to break horſes; and the more of ſuch, that can be found, the better: none others ſhould ever be ſuffered upon any occaſion to let their horſes look but to the way they are going, which is a very rare thing now to be ſeen in moſt regiments. But all horſes whatever, as likewiſe all men who are deſigned for the teaching others, muſt go thoroughly and perfectly through this

this excellent leſſon, under the directions of intelligent inſtructors, and often practiſe it too afterwards, (which indeed they ought to do every other leſſon that is given them;) and when that is done, 'tis fit they ſhould proceed to, and be finiſhed by the leſſons of the head and tail to the wall.

It would ſcarce be poſſible, (neither is it at all neceſſary) to teach the many more difficult and refined parts of horſemanſhip, to the different kinds and diſpoſitions, both of men and horſes, which one meets with in a regiment; or to give the time and attention, requiſite for it, to ſuch numbers. In many regiments, the riding-money, if at all appropriated to the intended uſe, is ſeldom judiciouſly ſo; and frequently,

I am

I am afraid the colonel rids himſelf of the buſineſs, by giving a pair of leather breeches to two or three ignorant fellows: ſometimes indeed the whole ſum is given to one man, who is very rarely a fit one for the purpoſe. The money certainly, that is allowed, if rightly diſpoſed of, is full ſufficient to procure and properly pay deſerving and intelligent ſubjects; and moreover a ſadler and gunſmith, which are abſolutely neceſſary to every troop. The beſt method would be to qualify as many quarter-maſters as poſſible for riders; and under each, one rough rider, and one lance-rider at leaſt for every troop. One man ſhould have more pay than the reſt, and be an inſtructor to the whole regiment, going about from one quarter to another, and from troop to troop; and it ſhould be part of his duty alſo to

give leſſons to the officers, (as likewiſe to break their horſes;) who, I am ſorry to ſay it, are, (moſt of them at leaſt,) when on horſeback, a diſgrace, not only to themſelves, but to the animals they ride on.

This leſſon, as indeed almoſt all others, ought to be practiſed on all figures, on circles, ſtrait lines, ſquares, &c. when on this laſt, (as alſo in every leſſon and on all figures, where corners or angles are worked on,) care muſt be taken concerning the ſhoulders and croup, that, which ever of them is to enter the corner, it may go quite into it; and if both of them are to do it, that both may go in like manner perfectly in; and let that, which goes in the ſecond of the two, follow exactly the road of the preceding one.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the head to the wall, and of the croup to the wall.

THIS leſſon ſhould be practiſed immediately after that of the *epaule en dedans*, in order to place the horſe properly the way he goes, &c. the difference between the head to the wall, and the croup to the wall, conſiſts in this: in the former, the fore-parts are moſt remote from the center, and go over moſt ground; in the latter, the hinder-parts are moſt remote from the center, and conſequently go over moſt ground: in both, as likewiſe in all other leſſons, the ſhoulders muſt go firſt. In riding-houſes, the head to the wall

is the eaſier to be performed at firſt, the line being marked by the wall: however they ought both to be equally practiſed: and in general, 'tis to be remarked, that all leſſons ought frequently to be varied, in order to prevent a routine.

The motion of the legs in the leſſon we are ſpeaking of, to the right is the ſame, as that of the *epaule en dedans* to the left, and ſo vice versâ; but the head is always bent and turned differently: in the *epaule en dedans*, the horſe looks the contrary way, to that he goes; in this he looks the way he is going.

In the beginning, 'tis adviſeable to require but very little bend; for too much at once and ſuddenly, would aſtoniſh

aſtoniſh the horſe and make him defend himſelf: but it is to be augmented by degrees. If the horſe abſolutely refuſes to pay obedience, it is a ſign, that either he or his rider has not been ſufficiently prepared by previous leſſons. The caſe may ſo happen, that weakneſs or an hurt in ſome particular part of the body, and ſometimes too indeed temper, (though ſeldom, in the horſe I mean,) may be the cauſe of the horſe's defending himſelf: 'tis the rider's buſineſs to diſtinguiſh from whence the obſtacle ariſes; and if he finds it to be from the firſt-mentioned cauſe, the previous leſſons muſt be reſumed again for ſome time; but in the latter caſe, when all fair means, that can be tried, have failed, proper corrections with coolneſs and judgment muſt be uſed.

In practiſing this leſſon to the right, bend the horſe to the right with the right rein; helping the left leg over the right (at the time when the right is juſt come to the ground,) with the left rein croſſed towards the right, and keeping the right ſhoulder back with the right rein towards your body, order to facilitate the left leg's croſſing over the right; and ſo likewiſe vice versâ to the left, each rein helping the other by their properly-mixed effects. In working to the right, the rider's left leg helps the hinder parts on to the right, and his right leg ſtops them, if they get too much forwards; and ſo vice versâ to the left; but neither ought to be uſed, 'till the hand, being employed, (as has been before explained,) in a proper manner, has failed; or

finds, that a greater force is neceſſary to bring what is required, about, than it can effect alone; for the legs ſhould not only be correſponding with, but alſo ſubſervient to the hand; and all unneceſſary aids, as well as all force, ought always to be avoided, as much as poſſible.

In the execution of all leſſons, the equilibre of the rider's body proves of great uſe, eaſe and help to the horſe: it ought always to go with and accompany every motion of the animal; when to the right, to the right; and when to the left, to the left; for if it does not, it is a very great hindrance to the horſe's going.

This leſſon is perpetually of ſervice;

for example in all openings and closings of files: and though it be chiefly employed on ſtrait lines, nevertheleſs it muſt be practiſed, advancing, retreating, turning, &c. as it may be of eſſential uſe almoſt in all caſes whatever: it muſt be practiſed too in all paces, very faſt as well as very ſlow, but of courſe gently at firſt; and changes alſo from one hand to the other muſt frequently be made. 'Tis natural to imagine, that ſome horſes, as well as ſome men, will be found more or leſs intelligent, active, ſupple, and nimble, than others; and accordingly more or leſs is to be demanded and expected from them. Take notice, that this and all other leſſons are to be performed with or without a *longe*; as may be found needful.

Upon

Upon all horſes in every leſſon and action whatſoever, it muſt be obſerved, that there is no horſe but has his own natural and peculiar *appui* or degree of bearing, and alſo a ſenſibility of mouth, as likewiſe a rate of his own, which it is abſolutely neceſſary for the rider to diſcover and make himſelf acquainted with. The horſe will inform him, when he has got his proper bearing in the mouth, by playing pleaſantly and ſteadily with his bit, and by the ſpray about the chaps. The lighter this *appui* can be made, the better; provided that the rider's hand correſponds with it; if it does not, the more the horſe is properly prepared, ſo much the worſe. Inſtances of this may be ſeen every day in ſome gentlemen, who are abſurd enough to try to get their

horſes

horſes bitted, as they call it, (which now and then, though very rarely, they get done to ſome degree,) without being ſuitably prepared themſelves for riding them: the conſequence of which is, that they ride in danger of breaking their necks; 'till at length after much hauling about, and by the joint inſenſibility and ignorance of themſelves and their grooms, the poor animals gradually become mere ſenſeleſs, unfeeling poſts; and thereby grow, what they call, ſettled.

Whatever pace or degree of quickneſs you work at, (be it ever ſo faſt, or ever ſo ſlow,) fail not to remember, that it muſt be cadenced; time being as neceſſary for an horſeman as for a muſician.

This

This leſſon of the head and of the tail to the wall, muſt be taught every ſoldier whatſoever; for ſcarce any manœuvre can be well performed without it. In cloſing and opening of files, it is almoſt every moment wanted; though many of the preſent regimental-teachers, being full of ignorance, and conſequently ſelf-ſufficiency, never make uſe of it, or even know it, or ſeem deſirous of being informed; but proceed in this, and all other parts of horſemanſhip, (which they as vainly endeavour themſelves to put in execution, as to inſtruct others,) on principles and methods altogether falſe, uſeleſs and pernicious.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

The method of teaching horſes to ſtand fire, noiſes, alarms, fights, &c.---of preventing their lying down in water----of ſtanding quiet to be ſhot of from---of going over rough and bad ground---of leaping hedges, gates, ditches, &c. ſtanding and flying---of diſregarding dead horſes---of ſwimming, &c.

IN order to make horſes ſtand fire, the ſound of drums and all kinds of different noiſes, you muſt uſe them to it by degrees in the ſtable at feeding-time; and inſtead of being frightened at it, they will ſoon come to like it, as a ſignal for eating. The method of curing

ſtarting

ſtarting is treated of in the chapter upon reſtiveneſſes, vices, defences, &c.

With regard to ſuch horſes, as are afraid of burning objects, begin by keeping them ſtill in a place at a certain diſtance from ſome lighted ſtraw: careſs the horſe, and in proportion as his fright diminiſhes, approach gradually the burning-ſtraw very gently, and increaſe the ſize of it. By this means he will very quickly be brought to be ſo familiar with it, as to walk undaunted even through it. The ſame method and gentleneſs muſt be obſerved alſo, in regard to glittering arms, colours, ſtandards, &c.

As to horſes that are apt to lie down in the water, if animating them, and attacking

attacking them vigorouſly ſhould fail of the deſired effect, (which ſeldom is the caſe,) then break a ſtraw-bottle full of water upon their heads, and let the water run into their ears, which is a thing they apprehend very much.

All troop-horſes ought to be very quiet and ſtill to be ſhot of from, and be taught to ſtop the moment you preſent; and not to move after firing, 'till the rider demands it; this eſpecially ought to be obſerved in the light-troops; in ſhort, the horſes muſt be taught to be ſo cool and undiſturbed at it, as to ſuffer the rider to be as free upon him, as if he was on foot. Patience, coolneſs and temper are the only things requiſite for accompliſhing this end. Begin by walking the horſe gently, then ſtoping,

and

and keeping him immoveable for ſome time, ſo as to accuſtom him by degrees not to have the leaſt idea of going forwards without orders: if he does, then back him; and when you ſtop him, leave the rein quite looſe.

To uſe an horſe to fire-arms, firſt put a piſtol or carabine in the manger with his feed; then uſe him to the ſound of the lock and the pan; after which, when you are upon him, ſhew it to him, preſenting it forwards, ſometimes on one ſide, ſometimes on the other: when he is reconciled to that, proceed to flaſh in the pan; after which, put in a ſmall charge into the piece, and ſo continue augmenting it by degrees to what is commonly uſed: if he ſeems uneaſy, walk him forwards a few ſteps

ſlowly; and then ſtop, back and cares him. Horſes are often alſo diſquieted and unſteady at the claſh, and drawing, and returning of ſwords, all which they muſt be familiarized to by little and little, by frequency and gentleneſs.

In going over rough and bad ground, the men muſt not forget to keep their hands high, and their bodies back.

It is very expedient for all cavalry in general, but particularly for the light cavalry, that their horſes ſhould be very ready and expert in leaping over ditches, hedges, gates, &c. The leaps, of whatever ſort they are, which the horſes are brought to in the beginning, ought to be very ſmall ones; and in the performance of this exerciſe, the riders muſt

keep

keep their bodies back, and raiſe their hands a little in order to help the fore-parts of the horſe up; and let them be ſure to mind to preſerve their equilibre. 'Tis beſt to begin at a low bar covered with furze, which pricking the horſe's legs, if he does not raiſe himſelf ſufficiently, prevents their contracting a ſluggiſh and dangerous habit of touching, as they go over, which any thing yielding and not pricking, would give them a cuſtom of doing. Let the ditches you firſt bring horſes to, be narrow; and in this, as in every other progreſſion, let the increaſe be made by degrees. Accuſtom them to come up to every thing, and ſtand cooly at it for ſome time; and alſo to raiſe themſelves up in order to meaſure the diſtance. When they leap well ſtanding, then uſe

them to walk gently up to the leap, and to go over it without firſt ſtoping at it; and after that is familiar to them, do it in a gentle trot, and ſo by degrees faſter and faſter, 'till at length it is as familiar to them to leap flying on a full gallop, as any other way: all which is to be acquired with great facility by calm and ſoft means without any hurry.

As horſes are naturally apt to be frightened at dead horſes, numbers of which are every moment met with on ſervice, it is adviſeable to accuſtom them to walk over, and leap over carcaſſes of dead horſes; and as by ſome innate ſenſation they are particularly terrified at this ſight, the greater gentleneſs ought conſequently to be uſed in breaking them of it.

Horſes ſhould alſo be taught to ſwim, which often may be neceſſary upon ſervice; and if the men and horſes both are not accuſtomed to it, both may be frequently liable to periſh. A very ſmall portion of ſtrength is ſufficient to guide an horſe, any where indeed, but particularly in the water, where they muſt be permitted to have their heads, and be no ways conſtrained in any ſhape.

The heavy cavalry may probably object to having their large horſes taught all theſe ſeveral exerciſes: but though they are not, nor can indeed be expected to perform all, with the ſame activity and velocity, as light troops do, yet 'tis abſolutely neceſſary, that they ſhould be taught them all: for 'tis a

ſhameful conſideration, that every little obſtacle ſhould in ſo many caſes, as it does, prevent ſo uſeful and powerful a body from acting.

As I am very far from having any reſpect for a coachman's flapt hat, any more than for a groom's empty black cap, like many of my countrymen; I muſt own alſo that I am not poſſeſſed with the Engliſh rage of cutting off all extremities from horſes: I venture to declare, I ſhould be well pleaſed, if the tails of our horſes, at leaſt a ſwitch, or nag tail, (but better, if the whole,) were left on. 'Tis hardly credible, what a difference, eſpecially at certain times of the year, this ſingle alteration would make in our cavalry: which, though naturally ſuperior in every

every thing to all other cavalry I have ever ſeen, are however long before the end of the campaign, for want of that natural defence againſt flies, inferior to all; conſtantly fretting and ſweating at picket, tormented and ſtung off their meat and ſtomachs, miſerable and helpleſs; whilſt the foreign cavalry bruſh off the vermin, are cool and at eaſe, and mend daily inſtead of periſhing, as ours do, almoſt viſibly to the eye of the beholder. The horſes indeed of the foreign cavalry are always in better order than ours are, becauſe their men at all times are more careful, and give more attention to them.

CHAP. VI.

The method of reining back—and of moving forwards immediately after—of piafing—of pillars, &c.

SOMETHING having already been ſaid in the chapter of ſuppling, *&c.* upon the ſubject of reining back, there will not be occaſion to dwell much upon it here, as the reader may have recourſe, if he pleaſe, to that chapter. Be mindful never to finiſh your work by reining back with horſes, that have any diſpoſition towards retaining themſelves; but always move them forwards and upon the haunches after it, before you diſmount. This leſſon of reining back, and piafing, is excellent to conclude with, and puts

puts an horſe well and properly on the haunches: It may be performed, according as horſes are more or leſs ſuppled, and advanced, either going forwards, backing, or abiding on the ſame place: In the ſoldierly ſtile, if 'tis done well advancing, or at moſt, on the ſame ſpot, it is full ſufficient: For to piafe in backing, is rather too much to be expected in the hurry, which cannot but attend ſuch numbers both of men and horſes, as are obliged to be taught together in regiments. This leſſon muſt never be attempted at all, 'till horſes are very well ſuppled, and ſomewhat accuſtomed to be put together; otherwiſe it will have very bad conſequences, and create reſtiveneſs; and infallibly ſo, if not practiſed with the utmoſt exactneſs and delicacy; and principally with hor-

ſes, that have the leaſt tendency to retain, or to defend themſelves. If they refuſe to back, and ſtand motionleſs, the rider's legs muſt be approached with the greateſt gentleneſs to the horſe's ſides; at the ſame time as the hand is acting on the reins to ſolicite the horſe's backing. This ſeldom fails of procuring the deſired effect, by being the means of raiſing one of the horſe's fore legs, which being in the air, has no weight upon it, and is conſequently very eaſily brought backwards by a ſmall degree of tenſion in the reins. When this exerciſe is well performed, it is very noble, and uſeful, and has a pleaſing air; being withall an excellent one to begin teaching ſcholars with. In regiments, at their firſt being raiſed, when all horſes are bought in young and raw together, there can of courſe

courſe be no horſes ready prepared in it for this purpoſe; but a little time remedies this inconvenience.

The leſſon, we are ſpeaking of, is particularly ſerviceable in the pillars, for placing ſcholars well at their firſt ſetting out. Very few regimental riding-houſes indeed have pillars, and I muſt ſay, that it is fortunate they have not; for, though when properly made uſe of with ſkill, they are one of the greateſt and beſt diſcoveries in cavalry; they muſt be allowed to be very dangerous and pernicious, when they are not under the direction of a very knowing perſon. Upon the whole, I muſt declare, that however highly I approve of pillars, I would on no account admit of any, unleſs conſtantly under the eye and attention

tion of a very intelligent teacher; which is a thing so difficult to be found in regiments, that I think pillars are better banished from amongst them, and therefore shall say no more of what I esteem nevertheless so much. As for the single pillar, it is a very pernicious and ridiculous thing; and being, as I hope and believe, universally laid aside, I think it not worth making further mention of here.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

The method of curing reſtiveneſſes, vices, defences, ſtarting, &c.

BEFORE any mention is made of the different kinds of reſtiveneſſes, vices, and defences, &c. it may not be amiſs to premiſe, that an horſe's being good or ill-natured, greatly depends on the temper of the perſon, that is put about him, eſpecially at firſt; and conſequently one cannot be too careful and watchful in this point.

Whenever an horſe makes reſiſtance, one ought, before a remedy or correction is thought of, to examine very minutely all the tackle about him, if any thing hurts or tickles him, whether he

he has any natural or acquired weakneſs, or in ſhort any the leaſt impediment in any particular part. For want of this precaution, and previous inſpection, many fatal, and often irrevocable diſaſters happen: the poor animal is frequently accuſed falſely of being reſtive and vitious; is uſed ill without reaſon, and being forced into deſpair, is, in a manner, obliged to act accordingly, be his temper and inclination ever ſo well diſpoſed. An horſe that is vitious and withal ſo weak, that there is no probability of ſtrengthening him, is a moſt deplorable beaſt, and not worth any one's care or undertaking: 'tis very ſeldom, (I was near ſaying, never) the caſe, that an horſe is really, and by nature vitious; but if ſuch be found, he will deſpiſe all careſſes, and then chaſtiſements become neceſſary.

Correction, according as you uſe it, throws an horſe into more or leſs violent action, which, if he be weak, he cannot reſiſt: but a vitious ſtrong horſe is very different, being able both to receive and conſequently to profit by all leſſons; and is, in every reſpect, far preferable to the beſt-natured weak one upon earth. Patience and ſcience are never-failing means to bring about a cure in ſuch an horſe: in whatſoever manner he defends himſelf, bring him frequently with gentleneſs, (not however without having given him proper chaſtiſement, if found neceſſary,) back to the leſſon he ſeems moſt averſe to. Horſes are by degrees made obedient, through the hope of recompence as well as the fear of puniſhment: how to mix theſe two motives *à propos* together, is a very

a very difficult matter, requiring much thought and much practice alſo; and not only a good head, but a good heart likewiſe. By a dextrous uſe of the incitements abovementioned, you will gradually bring the horſe to temper and obedience; whereas, mere force and want of ſkill and of coolneſs, would only tend to confirm him in bad tricks. If he be impatient or choleric, never ſtrike him, unleſs he abſolutely refuſes to go forwards at all; which you muſt reſolutely oblige him to do, and which will be of itſelf a correction, by preventing his having time to meditate, and put in execution any defence by retaining himſelf. Reſiſtance in horſes, you muſt conſider, is ſometimes a mark of ſtrength and vigour, and proceeds from ſpirits, as well as ſometimes from vice and weakneſs.

weakneſs. Weakneſs indeed frequently drives horſes into vitiouſneſs, when any thing, wherein ſtrength is neceſſary, is demanded from them; nay, it inevitably muſt: great care therefore ſhould always be taken to diſtinguiſh from which of theſe two cauſes, that are evidently ſo different, the defence ariſes, before any remedy or puniſhment be thought of. It may ſometimes be a bad ſign, when horſes do not at all defend themſelves, and proceed from a lazy ſluggiſhneſs, and want of ſpirit and feeling. Whenever one is ſo fortunate as to meet with an horſe of juſt the right, deſirable ſpirit, activity, delicacy, ſenſibility, and good-nature, he cannot be cheriſhed too much; for ſuch an one is a rare and ineſtimable jewel, and if properly treated, will, in a manner,

do

do every thing of himſelf. Let me here ſuggeſt, that horſes are oftener ſpoilt by having too much done to them, and by attempts to dreſs them in too great an hurry, than by any other management.

If after an horſe has been well ſuppled, and no impediments, either natural or acquired ones, exiſt, if he ſtill perſiſts to defend himſelf, chaſtiſements then become neceſſary: but whenever this is the caſe, they muſt not be frequent, but always firm, though always as little violent, as poſſible: for they are both dangerous and very prejudicial, when frequently or ſlightly played with; and ſtill more ſo, when uſed too violently.

'Tis

'Tis impoſſible in general to be too circumſpect in leſſons of all kinds, in aids, chaſtiſements or careſſes; for, as the D. of Newcaſtle obſerves, if any man was in the form of an horſe, he could not invent with more art, than ſome horſes do, ſchemes to oppoſe himſelf to what you demand of him. Many will imperceptibly gain a little every day on their rider: ſome, in ſhort, have quicker parts, and more cunning, than others. It is the rider's buſineſs in general to let them know that he loves them, and deſires to be loved by them; but at the ſame time, that he does not fear them, and will be maſter.

Plunging is a very common defence among reſtive and vitious horſes: if they do it in the ſame place, or backing,

they muſt be, by the rider's legs and ſpurs firmly applied, obliged to go forwards, and their heads kept up high. But if they do it flying forwards, keep them back, and ride them gently and very ſlow for a good while together. Of all bad tempers in horſes, that, which is occaſioned by harſh treatment and ignorant riders, which are very common, is the worſt.

Rearing is a bad vice, and, in weak horſes eſpecially, a very dangerous one. Whilſt the horſe is up, the rider muſt yield his hand, and at the time he is coming down again, he muſt vigorouſly determine him forwards: if this be done at any other time, but whilſt the horſe is coming down, it may add a ſpring perhaps to his rearing, and make

make him fall backwards. With a good hand on them, horſes ſeldom perſiſt in this vice; for they are themſelves naturally much afraid of falling backwards. If this method, which I have mentioned, fails, (which it ſcarcely ever will,) you muſt make the horſe kick up behind by getting ſomebody on foot, if neceſſary, to ſtrike him behind with a whip; or, if that will not effect it, by pricking him with a goad.

Starting often proceeds from a defect in the ſight; which therefore muſt be carefully looked into. Whatever the horſe is afraid of, bring him up to it gently; and if you careſs him every ſtep he advances, he will go quite up to it by degrees, and ſoon grow familiar with all ſorts of objects. No-

thing, but great gentleneſs can correct this fault: for if you inflict puniſhment, the dread of the chaſtiſement becomes prevalent, and cauſes more ſtarting, than the fear of the object. If you let him go by the object, without bringing him up to it, you increaſe the fault and encourage him in his fear: the conſequence of which is, he takes his rider perhaps a quite contrary way from what he was going, becomes his maſter, and puts himſelf and the perſon upon him, every moment in great danger. I have ſo often heard people abſurd enough to maintain, ſome, that blows are neceſſary to cure this evil; and others, that horſes ſhould be ſuffered to have their own way in it; inſomuch, that I could not help ſaying a few words upon this ſubject, (though it ſpeaks for

for itſelf,) to convince thoſe, who, as my ingenious friend Mr. *Bourgelat* ſays, *argumentent de ces ſyſtemes deplorables.*

With ſuch horſes, as are to a very great degree fearful of any objects, make a quiet horſe, by going before them, gradually entice them to come nearer and nearer the thing they are afraid of. If the horſe, thus alarmed, be undiſciplined and head-ſtrong, he will probably run away with his rider; and if ſo, his head muſt be kept up high, and the ſnaffle ſawed backwards and forwards from right to left, taking up and yielding the reins of it, as alſo the reins of the bit: but this latter muſt not be ſawed backwards and forwards, like the ſnaffle. No man ever yet did, or ever will ſtop an horſe, or gain any one point on him, by pulling a dead weight againſt him.

CHAP. VIII.

Several remarks and hints on ſhoeing, feeding, management of horſes, &c. &c.

I Do not by any means intend to enter here largely on a ſyſtem of ſhoeing. As feet differ, ſo ſhould ſhoes accordingly. As to farriers there are none worthy of the name, and the education, that is given them, ſeems, as if it was intended to make it impoſſible for any ever to know any thing of their trade, or even to get a little common ſenſe: As this is the caſe, we muſt lay down only ſuch rules, as are plain, general and invariable, and the ſtricteſt diſcipline muſt be enforced to make them all obſerved and followed moſt religiouſ-

ly.

ly. I do not however deſpair of ſeeing ſome intelligent farriers properly formed; and when they are, the number of them in regiments ſhould be increaſed: But 'till ſkilful ones can be inſtructed, it would be much better to have none at all. One man cannot properly ſhoe more than forty horſes; and at preſent we have only one to a troop of fifty-five, beſides bat-horſes, and all thoſe that belong to officers, ſutlers, carriages, ſervants, &c. There ſhould alſo be one forge-cart at leaſt appropriated to each ſquadron, and a third for the latter-mentioned purpoſes: But they muſt not be like our preſent ones, which are made ſo heavy and with ſuch low wheels, that they employ a great number of horſes, ruin moſt of them, and after all, ſeldom get up in right time, even in good roads,

and never in bad ones. And I may ſay, that 'tis lucky they do not, for upon experience one finds fewer horſes lame, during their abſence, than when they are preſent. They ſhould be built upon two wheels only, and thoſe very high: The cart muſt be covered, and have partitions in it for the forge, bellows, tools, char-coal, &c. All theſe things may be taken out of the cart, and worked on the ground. This ſort of forge-cart never ſticks, and is always up with the regiments on any marches: It requires but few horſes, and ſpoils none. I have one for my own uſe, made by ſome belonging to the Hanoverian train, which is drawn eaſily by two horſes. For regiments indeed, the carts muſt be ſomewhat larger, and more ſubſtantial, and would need three horſes. I doubt not,

but

but an Engliſh workman would improve upon them, as to ſtrength and lightneſs, as well as convenience; tho' the one I have, is very well conſtructed, and fully anſwers every neceſſary purpoſe.

Phyſick and a butteris in well-informed hands would not be fatal; but in the manner we are now provided with farriers, they muſt be quite baniſhed. Whoever at preſent lets his farrier or his groom, in conſideration of his having ſwept dung out of the ſtables, for a greater or leſs number of years, ever even mention any thing more than water-gruel, a clyſter, or a little bleeding, and that too very ſeldom; or pretend to talk of the nature of feet, of the ſeat of lameneſſes, ſickneſſes, or their cures, may be certain to find

find himſelf very ſhortly quite on foot, and fondly arms an abſurd and inveterate enemy againſt his own intereſt. It is incredible what villains moſt of our Engliſh ſtable-people are, and what daring attempts they will make to gain an aſcendant over their maſters, in order to have their own fooliſh ways. In ſhoeing for example, I have more than once known it to be real fact, that, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing their own ridiculous and pernicious ſyſtem, when their maſters have differed from it, they have, on purpoſe, lamed horſes, and imputed the fault to the ſhoes, after having in vain tried, by every ſort of invention and lies, to diſcredit the uſe of them. How can the method of ſuch people be commendable, whoſe arguments, as well as practice, are void of common ſenſe?

If

If your horſe's foot be bad and brittle, they adviſe you to cover it with a very heavy ſhoe; the conſequence of which proceeding is evident: For how ſhould the foot, which before could ſcarce carry itſelf, be able afterwards to carry withal ſuch a monſtrous additional weight, which is ſtuck on too with innumerable nails, the holes of which tear and weaken the hoof? If the foot is cut or hurt, one doctor ſays, load it, by way of cover, with all you can: His conceited oppoſer as wiſely counſels you, to let the horſe walk bare upon the ſore. The only abſurdity all theſe ſimpletons ſeem to agree in, is to ſhoe with exceſſive heavy ill-ſhaped ſhoes and very many nails, to the total deſtruction of the foot. The cramps they annex, tend to deſtroy the bullet, and the cat-walnut-ſhell ſhaped ſhoes prevent

prevent the horſe's walking upon the firm baſis, which God has given him for that end. They alſo open and cut away the inſide of the animal's foot with their deteſtable butteris, and afterwards put on very long ſhoes, whereby the foot is hindered from having any preſſure at all upon the heels, which preſſure otherwiſe might ſtill perchance, notwithſtanding their dreadful cutting, keep the heels properly open, and the foot in good order. The frog ſhould never be cut out; but as it will ſometimes become ragged, it muſt be cleaned every now and then, and the ragged pieces cut off with a knife. In one kind of foot indeed a conſiderable cutting away muſt be allowed of, but not of the frog; I mean that very high feet muſt be cut down to a proper height; becauſe if they

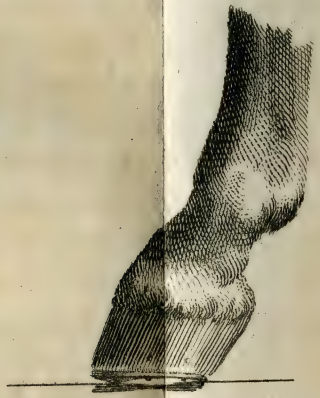
were

were not, the frog tho' not cut, would ſtill be ſo far above the ground, as not to have any bearing on it, whereby the great tendon muſt inevitably be damaged, and conſequently the horſe would go lame.

The weight of ſhoes muſt greatly, wholely indeed, depend on the quality and hardneſs of the iron. If the iron be very good, it will not bend; and in this caſe, the ſhoes cannot poſſibly be too light: care however muſt be taken, that they be made of a thickneſs ſo as not to bend; for, bending would tear out the nails, and ruin the hoof. That part of the ſhoe, which is next the horſe's heel, muſt be narrower, than any where elſe, (as is ſeen in the draught,) that ſtones may be thereby prevented

prevented from getting under it, and ſticking there; which otherwiſe would be the caſe; becauſe the iron, when it advances inwardly beyond the bearing of the foot, makes a cavity, wherein ſtones being lodged would remain; and, by preſſing againſt the foot, lame the horſe. The part of the ſhoe, which the horſe walks upon, ſhould be quite flat and the inſide of it likewiſe; and only juſt room enough ſhould be left next the foot, to put in a picker, (which ought to be uſed every time the horſe comes into the ſtable, and often on marches,) and alſo to prevent the ſhoe's preſſing upon the ſole. Three, or, at moſt, four nails of a ſide, hold better than a greater number, and keep the hoof in a far better ſtate. The toe of the horſe muſt be cut ſquare and ſhort, nor any nails driven there; this

method



method ſerves to throw nouriſhment to the heels, and ſtrengthens them; for on them the horſe ſhould in ſome meaſure walk, and the ſhoe be made of a proper length accordingly: by this means, narrow heels are prevented, and a thouſand other good effects produced. That my directions for ſhoeing a proper length may be the more clear and intelligible, I have annexed a draught of a foot ſhoed of a proper length ſtanding on a plain ſurface, and with it a draught of the right kind of ſhoe.

In wet, ſpungy, and ſoft ground, where the foot ſinks in, the preſſure upon the heels is of courſe greater, than on hard ground; and ſo indeed it ſhould be upon all accounts. The hinder feet muſt be treated in the ſame manner as

as the fore-ones; and the ſhoes the ſame: except in hilly and ſlippery countries, they may not improperly be turned up a little behind: but doing this to the fore-ſhoes is, I am convinced, of nō ſervice, and is certain ruin to the fore-legs, eſpecially to the bullets. In deſcending hills, cramps are apt to throw horſes down, by ſtoping the fore-legs, when the hinder ones are rapidly preſſed; which unavoidably muſt be the caſe, and conſequently cannot but puſh the horſe upon his noſe. Ice nails are preferable to any thing to prevent ſlipping; but they muſt be ſo made, as to be, when driven in, a bare half inch above the ſhoe, and alſo have four ſides ending at the top in a point. They are of great ſervice to prevent ſlipping on all kinds of places, and by means of them

them an horſe is not put out of his proper baſis. The utmoſt ſeverity ought to be inflicted upon all thoſe who clap ſhoes on hot: This unpardonable lazineſs of farriers in making thus feet fit ſhoes, inſtead of ſhoes fitting feet, dries up the hoofs, and utterly deſtroys them. The ſhoes in England at preſent, that are contrived with the moſt ſenſe, are what they call plates for the race-horſes at Newmarket: I do not ſay, that they are perfect, but they are nearer the truth, than any others I know; nor are they ſubſtantial enough for common uſe, tho' ſufficiently ſo for the turf. I do not by any means recommend the practices at Newmarket in every thing; but in this particular circumſtance certainly it has got the ſtart of other people.

'Tis ſtrange, that there ſhould be ſo many ridiculous and abſurd methods of ſhoeing; when 'tis ſo manifeſt, that a ſmall ſhare of common ſenſe with a moment's reflexion upon an horſe's foot, cannot but ſuggeſt the proper one. Frequent removals of ſhoes are detrimental and tear the foot, but ſometimes they are very neceſſary: this is an inconvenience, which half-ſhoes are liable to, (though excellent in ſeveral other reſpects;) for the end of the ſhoe, being very ſhort, is apt to get ſoon into the foot, and conſequently then muſt be moved.

The common practice of ſtuffing feet, that are heated, with dung, I can in no wiſe approve of; for the dung contains a rotting quality in it: clay and hog's

hog's lard, well mixed together, is much better for the purpoſe.

The methods of treating and keeping horſes in other reſpects, are as various, and for the generality as inconſiſtent with reaſon, as thoſe of ſhoeing are; but a grain of underſtanding with a little conſideration would (in moſt common caſes at at leaſt,) direct people right in both. One pampers his cattle, with a view of ſtrengthening them; and afterwards, by way of correction, he pours down drugs into them without thought or meaſure. Another lets no air at all into his ſtable; from whence his horſes inevitably catch cold, when they ſtir out of it; and are rotted, if they abide in it, by the bad corrupted air. A third, equally wiſe, leaves his ſtable

open and his cattle expoſed to the wind and weather at all times, whether his horſes or the weather be hot or cold; and frequently too even in wind-draughts, whilſt they are in a ſweat. All theſe different notions and practices are alike attended with deſtruction to horſes; as alſo are the many extravagances, that prevail in the ſame contradictory extremes, with regard to coverings. But in anſwer to all theſe fooliſh ſyſtems, reaſon plainly ſuggeſts to us, that proper wholeſome food, a well-tempered circulation of ſweet air, moderate and conſtant exerciſe, with due care, and ſuitable cloathing, as times and occaſions may require, will never fail to preſerve horſes ſound and in health.

After

After working, and at night of courſe, as alſo in lameneſſes, and ſickneſſes, 'tis good for horſes to ſtand on litter; it promotes ſtaleing, &c. at other times I do not adviſe it; for the conſtant uſe of it makes the feet tender.

It is of the greateſt conſequence for horſes to be kept clean, regularly fed and as regularly exerciſed: but whoever chuſes to ride in the way of eaſe and pleaſure, without any fatigue on horſe-back; or in ſhort, likes not to carry his horſe inſtead of the horſe's carrying him, muſt not ſuffer his horſe to be exerciſed by a groom, ſtanding up on his ſtirrups, holding himſelf on by means of the reins, and thereby leaning his whole dead weight on the horſe's mouth, to

the entire deſtruction of whatever is good, ſafe or pleaſant about the animal.

A great quantity of hay, eſpecially that which is taken from water-meadows or any low and ſwampy ground, being of a foggy nature, is not good for horſes: it may ſerve indeed for cart-horſes, and for troop-horſes, who are meant for no other uſe, but to roll on ſlowly with a fat fellow, full of beer, upon them; who, to the ſhame of the ſervice, with the badge of ſoldierſhip on his back, is a more ſtupid and lazy animal, than what he is mounted upon, which to its misfortune is rendered ſo by the ſluggiſhneſs of his rider. But troops, who are really deſtined for ſervice, and to be uſeful, muſt be active: the very

training

training them to what is abſolutely neceſſary, requires good wind; more or leſs, according to the different intents and purpoſes they may be deſigned for.

Upon ſervice, the allowance of all kinds of forage, whenever there is a poſſibility of ſupplying it, is ſufficient; but ſometimes it cannot be procured for a long while together: beſides which misfortune, it is very often moſt ſhamefully and careleſsly waſted; not to mention, that commiſſaries in general ſeldom furniſh out the due quantity of any thing, which they have agreed and engaged for, and are moſt amply paid for.

At home, our horſes are crammed and ruined with over-much hay, and the allowance of corn is ſcanty. Cut ſtraw

and a little hay too, ſometimes, mixed with it, is excellent food: to a quartern of corn, put near two quarterns of cut ſtraw, and about half an one of hay, and let them all be well mingled together, and when they are very dry, ſprinkle a little water upon them in the manger.

All ſorts of grain are foggy feeding, and though it plumps up the body, it gives not a wholeſome and ſound fat: Bran too is not ſolid food, and is only now and then to be allowed, when horſes are heated, to refreſh, and open them, if the caſe requires it.

Whenever hay is put and left in the racks, as for inſtance at night, ſee that it be well-cleaned and freed from duſt, and not given in too large quantities:

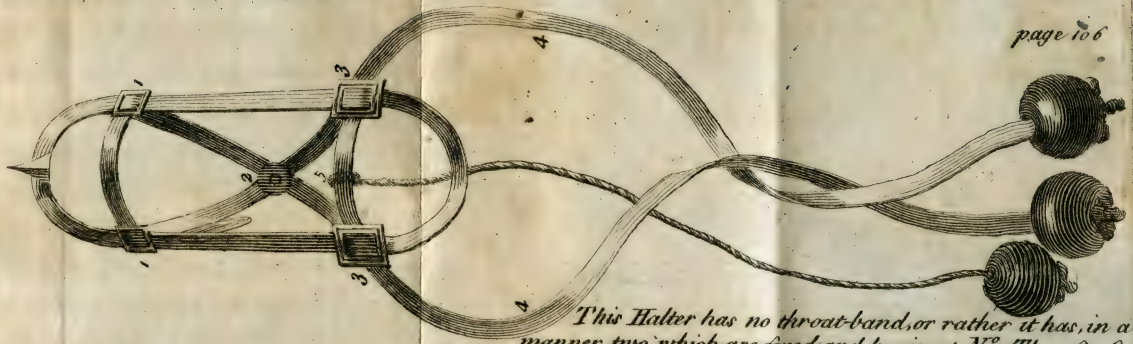
In

In this reſpect, 'tis, like water, much more beneficial, when ſupplied often, and in ſmall portions at a time. 'Tis a common, but a great error, and very detrimental to horſes, to gallop them immediately after drinking; they ought to be moved only gently. I have remarked, that in the middle of the day, good and clean ſtraw is excellent provender, and contributes to the health of horſes. Upon the whole, a lean horſe, and a fat horſe, are both diſagreeble ſights; and a rough coat likewiſe is in no wiſe a right ſymptom; but the means of making it fine, ſhould not be by dint of heat and covering, but by dreſſing and due care.

It is a duty very requiſite, and incumbent upon officers, to be conſtant, exact and

and frequent in going up and down the lines in camp; as it is likewiſe adviſeable for every one to viſit often their own ſtables, in order to inſpect and ſuperintend the management of the horſes. No ſciſſar-trimming ſhould be permitted; but whatever rough hairs appear, they ſhould be taken off by dreſſing. As great inconveniencies often happen from horſes getting looſe, I have affixed a draught and deſcription of the moſt effectual halter I know of; and indeed the only one I have found upon trial, that is capable of preventing it.

A common complaint amongſt troop-horſes is broken-wind, which is chiefly occaſioned by giving them too much hay; and often by hurrying them too violently after drinking, and after their coming



This Halter has no throat-band, or rather it has, in a manner, two, which are fixed, and begin at N.° 1. They Croſs at 2, are fixed again and end at 3. The nose-band is also Sowed on at 3. The place 2. where the throat-bands meet, is a flat button, which is placed, when the Halter is well put on, just under the Canaches, (the channel between the two Jaw-bones.) The chains, ropes, or leathers, N.° 4, which tie the horse in the Stable, are also fixed at 3.

5. A single cord or leather, if the Horse is only fastned with one, which will be as effectual as two: in this case, the two others N.° 4 become unneceſsary.

coming at firſt from graſs. There is no ſovereign remedy, I believe, for broken-wind; but the greateſt palliative I know of, is this following receipt: take a crucible, and in it put a bed of raſped lead and then a bed of ſulphur, alternately, 'till the crucible is full; and then ſetting fire to the whole, let it continue burning, till the whole is conſumed into a droſs: after which, pound the droſs into powder, which being ſifted fine, muſt be given to the horſe faſting every morning, from two to three ounces, in his corn being wetted: or if the horſe has withal an huſky cough, mix it up with treacle, &c. into balls. This medicine cauſes no impediment or inconvenience, and may be given for ever ſo long a time together. Sometimes a clumſy fellow by negligence and aukwardneſs is the cauſe

cauſe of his horſe's falling and giving him broken knees; which has a very unſightly appearance: if any thing will remedy this diſaſter, and make the hair come again, and probably of a right colour, it is burnt cork finely ſifted, and mixed with oil, ſo as to make an ointment of it: it muſt be laid on very often, and the part muſt be kept free from dirt.

Every troop ought to have a cutting-box belonging to it, and one man conſtantly employed all day at it in choping hay, ſtraw, &c. Forage of all kinds ſhould be cut and mixed together; and ſhould be always given to the horſes, (when in camp,) in noſe-bags, by which means nothing is blown away, or loſt. 'Tis not to be imagined, what order horſes are pre-

preſerved in by adhering to this method. The Germans wiſely carry, upon all occaſions whatever, every man a double feed of choped ſtraw and corn mingled together, which is never touched, but by expreſs order of the commanding officer, and then too in ſuch quantities, and at what time, he thinks fit to direct. I cannot help declaring, that not only in this, but in numberleſs other particulars, we ſhould ſhew our prudence by imitating their example: as it frequently happens upon long marches, and even ſometimes when the troops ſtand ſtill, that forage cannot be procured for ſome days together; then this German practice, which I have juſt mentioned, in a ſhort time gives ſtrong and apparent proofs of its utility, by the preſervation of their horſes' good plight, whilſt

whilſt ours are periſhing through want. None but thoſe, who have been eye-witneſſes to the fact, can tell, what harm a deficiency of forage, only for two days, does horſes, eſpecially in marches by night, and in bad weather: ſome are often diſabled by it for the whole campaign, and ſome for ever after. This contrivance of the Germans, if followed, would be the means of ſaving the lives of many horſes, and help, in caſes of exigency, to keep up the vigour of all; but I know not by what fatality it ſo happens, we perſevere in neglecting to adopt it. Theſe and many other precautions and carefulneſſes, in matters, ſeemingly perhaps little and trifling, ought to be deemed, (as they really are,) equally as neceſſary for preſerving a regiment in the condition it ought to

be

be for its own honour and credit, as a juſt diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments. Theſe and ſuch-like attentions ſhould no more be diſpenſed with, than that an officer of every troop ſhould conſtantly viſit every horſe of that troop each day in their quarters, cantonments, or lines; and eſpecially too, without delay, after fatiguing marches, and foul weather: but if this care be intruſted to a quarter-maſter, who is already overloaded, not only with his own, but often with the whole buſineſs of the officers, beyond a poſſibility of executing half of it; and if he likewiſe, (being indeed in ſome meaſure compelled to it,) ſhuffle off his burden, all he can, upon the ſerjeants and corporals: what elſe can be expected, but that the ſame ſpirit of idleneſs and diſregard will

will diffuse itself throughout the whole corps? Hence no duty is compleatly and essentially performed; none in the stable with respect to the horses, accoutrements, &c. no regularity in cooking, no care to see the men well dried after wet service; in short, no serious attention to numberless other necessary articles; whereby the regiment most infamously falls to ruin, and is very soon rendered unfit for service.

FINIS.